

**Remarks**

1. The Examiner's reconsideration of the application is urged in view of the amendments above and comments which follow.
2. In the Office action, page 2, point 2, the Examiner rejected claims 1-11 and 22 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Ogino et al. (US Patent No 6,791,513). Reconsideration is requested.

An amended claim 1 is filed herewith. In this amended claim the words "wherein the distributed processing means is suitable for performing image upscaling or downscaling at each emissive display tile assembly" have been added at the end of the original claim. This amendment is based on original claim 2.

In the Office Action, page 3, 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, the Examiner asserts that Ogino discloses a tiled emissive display wherein the distributed processing means is suitable for performing image upscaling or downscaling at each emissive display tile assembly (a feature of original claim 2). Applicants respectfully disagree. Ogino discloses a display apparatus (Fig. 1, 100) comprising a plurality of display units (101), each display unit having a plurality of display elements or pixels (Fig. 2A, 102) arrayed in a matrix. The display apparatus comprises i.a. a control unit (Fig. 1, 300) for supplying a display signal including display address information and display data information (col. 4:4-19).

Each display unit comprises also a controller (Fig. 2B, 103) for controlling each display state of the plurality of display elements (102).

In Ogino, the control unit (300) can be considered to be “central” while the controllers (103), being present in each display unit, is are building “distributed processing means”.

The Office Action quotes two passages from Ogino in relation with the image upscaling and downscaling by the distributed processing means: col. 5: 40-46 and col. 7: 9-25.

Passage col. 5: 40-46 gives a general subdivision of the explanation of the operation of the display apparatus; in particular four sections are mentioned:

1. Method of changing a screen size and resolution using display units. Here is explained how a bigger screen can be obtained by assembling a plurality of display units. The problem of adapting the resolution of an image to an enlarged screen is broached (from col. 5: 48 to col. 6: 58).
2. Processing to set address information by a controller. In this section it is explained how the controllers (103) recognize the size of the screen (i.e. the size of the display apparatus) and the position of each of the display units (101) within the screen. The second quoted passage col. 7: 9-25 describes the method, used by the controllers, for determining said size and position.
3. Data structure of a display signal. The structure of the display signal, outputted from the central control unit (300) is disclosed in this section (col. 9:18-20). As shown in Fig. 9, the display signal comprises:
  - display resolution information ( Fig. 10: 4 bits), which gives a binary number, representative of the resolution of the display apparatus (e.g. binary number 0100 stands for a resolution of 256);
  - display address information (Fig. 10: the bit length depends on the display resolution information), specifying a display element (102);
  - display data information (1 bit), indicating the displays content of the

display element (pixel) specified by the display address information.

From this it becomes already clear that the complete image information is delivered by the central control unit (300).

4. Processing display image data for the extending type of display apparatus.

In this section the role of the controllers (103) is explained. When displaying an image, the controllers (103) have a triple role:

- determining the bit length of the display address information on the basis of the display address information (col. 10: 7-10);
- determining whether any address information, within the controller (103) matches the received display address information (col. 10: 11-20);
- controlling the display state of the display elements (pixels) when there exists a match with the received display address information (col. 10: 20-26).

From the above, it becomes clear that, according to Ogino, the controllers (103) or the “distributed processing means” are not contributing to any upscaling or downscaling of the received image but that these controllers are transferring the received image information directly to the display elements or pixels. In Ogino, upscaling and downscaling of the image is performed by the central control unit (300), delivering the display signal.

The feature “wherein the distributed processing means is suitable for performing image upscaling or downscaling at each emissive display tile assembly” is thus not disclosed in Ogino and amended claim 1 not anticipated by Ogino.

Ogino does not give any indication or hint, pointing at such distributed processing means, so that it can be said that, at the time the invention was made, amended claim 1 is also non-obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains.

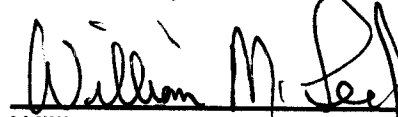
Claims 3-11 and claim 22 being dependent on claim 1, they are also novel and non-obvious.

3. In the Office Action, claims 8 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogino and claim 22 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ogino in view of Cok (U.S. Patent No 6,999,045). Claims 8, 10 and 22 being dependent on claim 1 which is submitted to be allowable, they are also allowable.

4. Given the above, it is submitted that the application is now in condition for allowance, and the Examiner's further and favorable reconsideration in that regard is urged.

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Respectfully submitted,



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